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Insurance—Stock in Illegal Business—Invalidity of Contract Policy.—*Sun Mutual Insurance Co. v. Searles et al.*, 18 Southern Rep. 544 (Miss.). The Searles Co., merchants, had paid their proper privilege tax, but subsequently permitted their stock to exceed their license limit. The court held that their business became *eo instanti* illegal, and that in consequence a contract of insurance thereafter issued upon said stock is invalid.

Life Insurance Policy—Construction—Stipulation against Suicide—Validity.—*Mutual Reserve Fund Life Ass'n v. Payne*, 32 S. W. Rep. 1063 (Tex.). The lawful stipulation by a life insurance company against liability for death of insured by his own hand, whether sane or insane, may be overcome by a clause in the certificate, providing that after being in force five years, the certificate should "be incontestable for any cause except the non-payment of dues."

Life Policy—Who entitled to Proceeds.—*Geoffrey v. Gilbert et al.*, 36 N. Y. Sup. 884. In this case a father took out a life insurance policy payable to his four-year-old daughter or "her legal representatives." Twenty-two years later she married and soon after died. Subsequently her father died; and it was held that her surviving husband could not receive the benefit of the policy *jure mariti*, for his wife's interest had terminated; nor as legal representative, for they take by substitution, and the substituted beneficiaries are the next of kin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bank Officer—Liability for Deposit—Bill of Particulars—When Ordered.—*Townsend v. Williams*, 23 S. E. Rep. (Jan.) 461. The plaintiff having placed money in a bank of which the defendant was vice-president, heard rumors questioning the solvency of the concern, and attempted to withdraw his deposits. The defendant assured him that the bank was safe, saying "We have got all the money you want. You never need have any fear of this bank as long as I am in it," knowing at the time that his statement was false. The plaintiff, relying on said representations, lost his money on the failure of the bank. Court held that defendant was personally liable.

Chinamen—Right of Naturalization—Effect of Passport—In re Gee Hop, 71 Fed. 274. Gee Hop was naturalized as a citizen of the United States in Camden, New Jersey, and thereafter he